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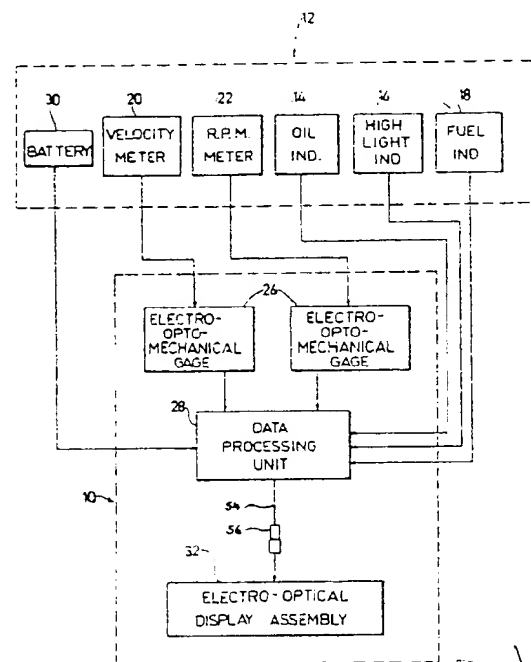
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Motorcycle visual display apparatus.

Motorcycle visual display apparatus (10) comprising signal processing apparatus (28) having an input (26) associated with the motorcycle instruments (14,16,18,20,22,30), a visual display surface (40) positioned in the motorcycle rider's instantaneous field of view (50) and a visual display assembly (42) for receiving output data from the signal processing apparatus (28) and for projecting the data onto the visual display surface (40).

FIG 1



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MOTORCYCLE VISUAL DISPLAY APPARATUS

The present invention relates to motorcycle data display apparatus.

Motorcycle display panels, which display to a rider real time driving information such as velocity and the RPM of the motor are conventionally not located in the instantaneous field of view of the rider and may, therefore, constitute a hazard to the rider and to other road users in his vicinity.

The hazard emanates from the rider having to move his line of sight from the road, to the display panel and back again to the road in order to look at the display panel. This movement not only constitutes a distraction, but it also causes the rider's eyes to have to refocus from a substantially infinite conjugate ratio, to a short distance focus and back to the infinite conjugate ratio. In the relatively short time that the refocussing may take, a road accident can occur.

Furthermore, in bad weather conditions, such as heavy rain, snow and fog, the display panel may be very difficult, if not impossible, to read.

It is an aim of the present invention to provide motorcycle display apparatus that provides a visual display to a rider in his instantaneous field of view so as to provide information to him without necessitating his taking his eyes off the road or his eyes having to refocus to read the information displayed by the apparatus.

There is provided, therefore, in accordance with the invention, motorcycle visual display apparatus comprising signal processing apparatus having an input associated with the motorcycle instruments, a visual display surface positioned in the motorcycle rider's instantaneous field of view and a visual display assembly for receiving output data from the signal processing apparatus and for projecting the data onto the visual display surface.

Additionally, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, the visual display surface is a partially light-reflective, curved surface having a predetermined optical configuration.

Further in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, the partially light-reflective, curved surface comprises a partially light-reflective coating on a generally transparent curved substrate.

Additionally, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, the visual display assembly comprises a light source located at a predetermined position relative to the focus of the partially light-reflective, curved surface.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, the visual display surface comprises a portion of the motorcycle windshield.

In accordance with an alternative embodiment of the invention, the visual display surface com-

prises a portion of an item of headgear worn by the rider.

The invention will now be described by way of non-limiting embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustration of motorcycle data display apparatus, constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic illustration of a visual display assembly and surface forming part of the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram illustration of electronic circuitry useful in data processing apparatus forming part of the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is an illustration of an interface transducer element useful in the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a schematic illustration of a motorcycle rider's instantaneous field of view including motorcycle data as displayed by visual display apparatus shown in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 6 is a block diagram illustration of alternative electronic circuitry useful in data processing apparatus forming part of the apparatus of Fig. 1.

Reference is made to Fig. 1 which shows, in block diagram form, motorcycle data display apparatus, referenced generally 10, constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention. Apparatus 10 interfaces with a motorcycle 12 via electrical connections passing input signals from an oil indicator 14, a high light indicator 16 and a fuel indicator 18. Data from velocity and RPM gauges, respectively referenced 20 and 22, is generated via electro-opto-mechanical transducers 26, which transmit signals to a data processing unit (DPU) 28. Apparatus 10 is typically powered by the motorcycle battery, shown at 30, through unit 28.

DPU 28 is operative to process the input signals and provides an output to a display assembly 32 in the form of data signals as described below with reference to Figs. 2 and 3. Display assembly 32 displays the data to a rider in his instantaneous field of view and in infinite conjugate ratio to his eye. Assembly 32 is preferably connected to DPU 28 via an electrical cable 54 in which there may be provided a quick release connector 56.

Reference is now made to Fig. 2 which shows, in schematic fashion, display assembly 32 in a preferred configuration. According to one embodiment of the invention, assembly 32 comprises a portion of a motorcycle windshield shown at 34. Although the invention is described below with respect to a motorcycle windshield, according to an

alternative embodiment, assembly 32 may comprise a portion of a visor of a crash helmet.

Windshield 34 is formed of a light transmissive, relatively stiff material, such as a polycarbonate and, at curved display areas 36 and 38, has predetermined geometrical configurations. Areas 36 and 38 are respectively located in the optically active fields of the right and left eyes of the rider. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention display areas 36 and 38 each describe a portion of a sphere, although any other suitable geometric configuration, such as parabolic, may also be used.

Inward-facing surfaces 40 of areas 36 and 38 have a partially light transmissive coating of, for example, a neutral metallic coating or a dichroic type coating such as manufactured by Denton Vacuum, of Cherry Hill, New Jersey. Relating now particularly to one side of the shown apparatus, according to a preferred embodiment, a horizontal plane in which lies the biggest circle of the sphere partially defined by area 36 arranged such that the rider's line of sight, when looking straight ahead, lies therein. A display unit 42 also preferably lies in this plane.

According to the shown view, the center of the sphere, shown at 44, is, according to the shown embodiment, located to the right of the right eye, shown at 46. Display unit 42 is located to the right of the largest vertical circle defined by the sphere.

Rays of light, referenced 48, that are projected from display unit 42 are reflected from surface 40 to the eye in substantially parallel fashion and at an angle of about 15 degrees from the central line of sight 50 of the eye.

An image formed by a plurality of rays of light reflected from surface 40 as described is thus perceived by the rider to have emanated from infinity and it appears in his instantaneous field of view, but not in the center thereof.

Although the display assembly has been described solely with reference to area 36, according to an additional embodiment of the invention, a display unit, similar to unit 42, may be provided so as to provide motorcycle data to area 38 either in addition or as an alternative to the data provided to area 36.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that in an alternative embodiment of the invention, the image may be projected onto surface 40 such that it appears above the central line of sight and not at the side thereof as described.

There may also be provided a corrective optical element 52 through which rays of light 48 pass before being reflected from surface 40. Element 52 shall mainly be used for correcting astigmatism and may be, for example, a cylindrical or prismatic lens.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, display unit 42 is a high intensity dot matrix display such as an HDSP.2002 manufactured by Hewlett Packard. Alternatively, unit 42 may comprise a high intensity miniature seven or sixteen segment display, such as a Hewlett Packard HPDL-1414, or a transparent LCD with a light source. Display unit 42 is preferably connected by means of electrical cable 54 to DPU 28 via a quick release connector 56.

Reference is now made to Fig. 3 which is a block diagram illustration of electronic circuitry useful in DPU 28 which. According to the shown embodiment, display unit 42 comprises a dot matrix display with at least four characters of 5 x 7 dots.

Indications of high beam, oil and fuel, in the form of electrical signals, are provided as input to a data multiplexer and control logic unit 58. Unit 58 is operative to amplify the signals and by OR logic unit 58 provides an output which indicates if there is any problem in one or more of the indicators.

Velocity pulses are provided by the electro-optomechanical transducer 26 to a level translator 60 and are thereafter provided to a counter 62. Counter 62 is controlled by a master clock 64 by means of a divider 66 so that the output from the counter is in the form of a binary number that is a direct indication of the velocity.

The outputs of counter 62 and unit 58 are provided as input to a character generator 68 which is effective to translate the input into an output format suitable for provision to display unit 42.

A counter 70 controls character generator 68 and at the same time synchronizes a column decoder 72 that controls, through drivers 74, which of the five columns in each of the characters is to receive the output from the character generator 68.

Each of the five columns that constitute display unit 42 is made up of 7 dots x 4 characters = 28 bits. The output from character generator 68 for each column is stored in a shift register 76. The output of shift register 76 to display unit 42 is synchronized by master clock 64 through buffers 78. Master clock 64 also synchronizes shift control logic 80 which provides dot clock and also provides blank signal to display 42 via buffers 78.

The light intensity of the display is controlled by a potentiometer 82 governed by the motorcycle rider and by a PWM generator 84 which controls the duty cycle of the blinking signal of shift control logic 80 and so changes the average brightness of the display.

With reference to Fig. 6, it is seen that alternatively the system may be implemented by employing a single chip CPU, this embodiment being in other respects similar or identical to that illustrated in Fig. 3.

Reference is now made to Fig. 4 which is an

illustration of electro-opto-mechanical interface transducer 26 (also shown in Figs. 1 and 3) used for transforming velocity and motor RPM into electrical signals.

Transducer 26 comprises a rotary shaft 86 which is mechanically connected at a location 88 to an end of the motorcycle speedometer cable (not shown). Shaft 86 is further connected, at an end 90 thereof to a speedometer (not shown). Shaft 86 is mounted within transducer housing 92 by means of a bearing 94.

A slotted disk 96 is mounted onto shaft 86 and is rotatable together therewith. As the disk is rotated, a slit 98 defined thereby, passes through an optical switch 100, which, for example, may be MOC75T1 manufactured by Motorola. Optical switch 100 includes an infrared emitting diode located to one side of disk 96 and an infrared detector on the other side thereof.

As the disk is rotated and passes through the infrared emission, a pulsed signal is detected by the infrared detector. Each turn, therefore, of the speedometer cable, which in turn causes a corresponding turn of shaft 86 and disk 96, causes an electrical pulse to be transmitted from optical switch 100, through a connection 102, to DPU 28.

Reference is now made to Fig. 5 which is a schematic illustration of a motorcycle rider's instantaneous field of view including motorcycle data as displayed by the display apparatus of the present invention. The line of sight 50 is taken to be in the direction of travel of the motorcycle. Superimposed onto a portion of a visor or a windshield (not shown) is display data, shown generally at 104. As described above in conjunction with Fig. 2, the data is displayed to one side of the field of view, typically at an angle 106 of about 15 degrees from line of sight 50.

The display data is perceived by the eye to be floating in infinite conjugate ratio thereto. Sample display data shown in Fig. 5 includes a velocity of 65 Km/h shown at 106 and a motor RPM of 30 x 100 shown at 108. A warning signal in the form of a blinking exclamation mark is shown at 110. The velocity and RPM indications are shown in 7 segment format, while the warning signal is shown in special LED configuration.

Claims

1. Motorcycle visual display apparatus for use with a motorcycle having instruments indicating operating parameters such as speed and motor RPM comprising:
signal processing means having an input associated with the motorcycle instruments,
a visual display surface positioned in the motorcy-

cle rider's instantaneous field of view, and
a visual display assembly for receiving output data from said signal processing means and for projecting said data onto said visual display surface.

2. Display apparatus according to claim 1, and wherein said visual display surface is a partially light-reflective, curved surface having a predetermined optical configuration.

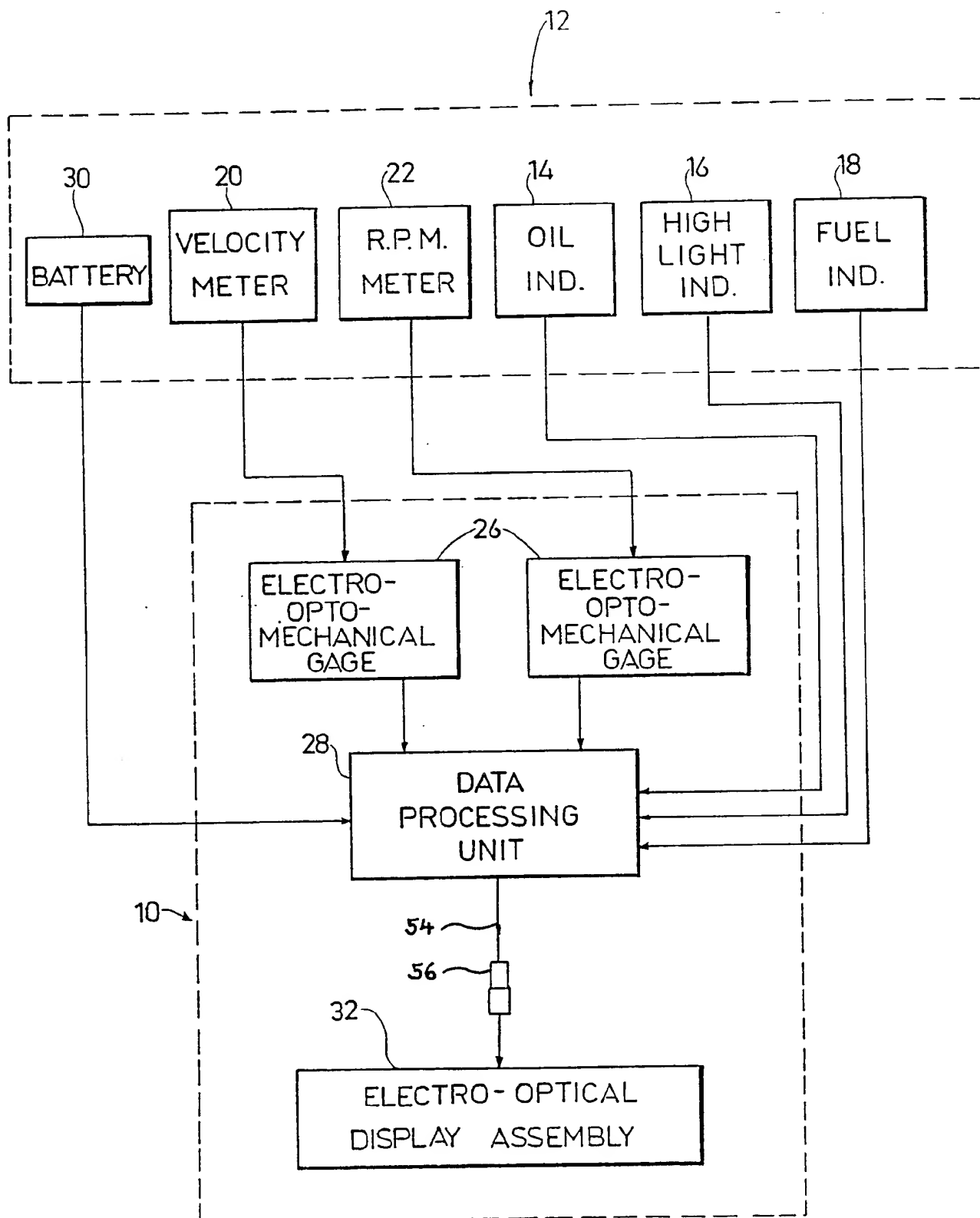
3. Display apparatus according to claim 2, and wherein said partially light-reflective, curved surface comprises a partially light-reflective coating on a generally transparent, curved substrate.

4. Display apparatus according to claim 3, and wherein said visual display assembly comprises a light source located at a predetermined position relative to the focus of said partially light-reflective, curved surface.

5. Display apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 4, and wherein said visual display surface comprises a portion of an item of headgear worn by the rider.

6. Display apparatus according to any of the preceding claims 1 - 4, and wherein said visual display surface comprises a portion of the motorcycle windshield.

FIG. 1



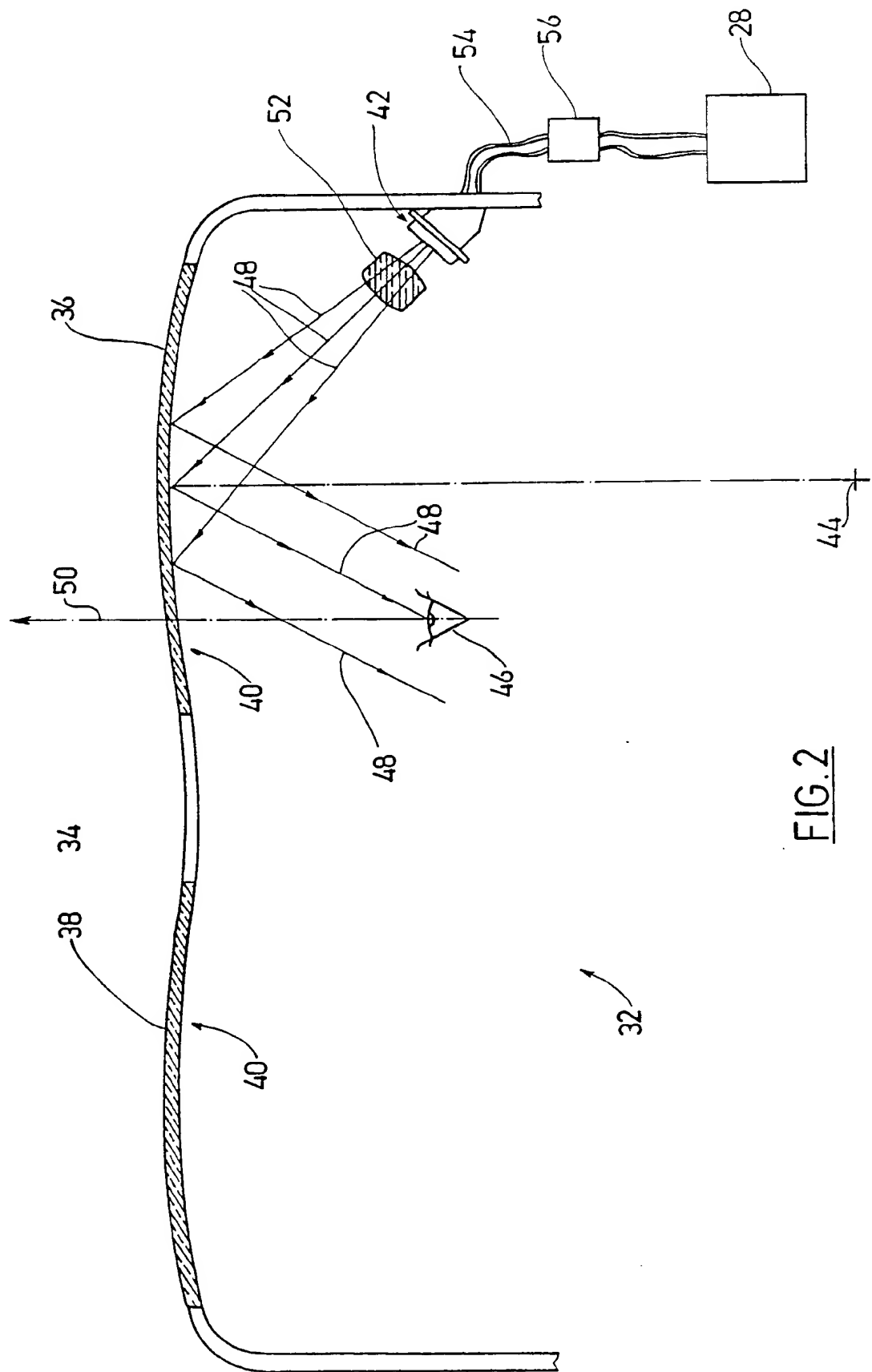


FIG. 2

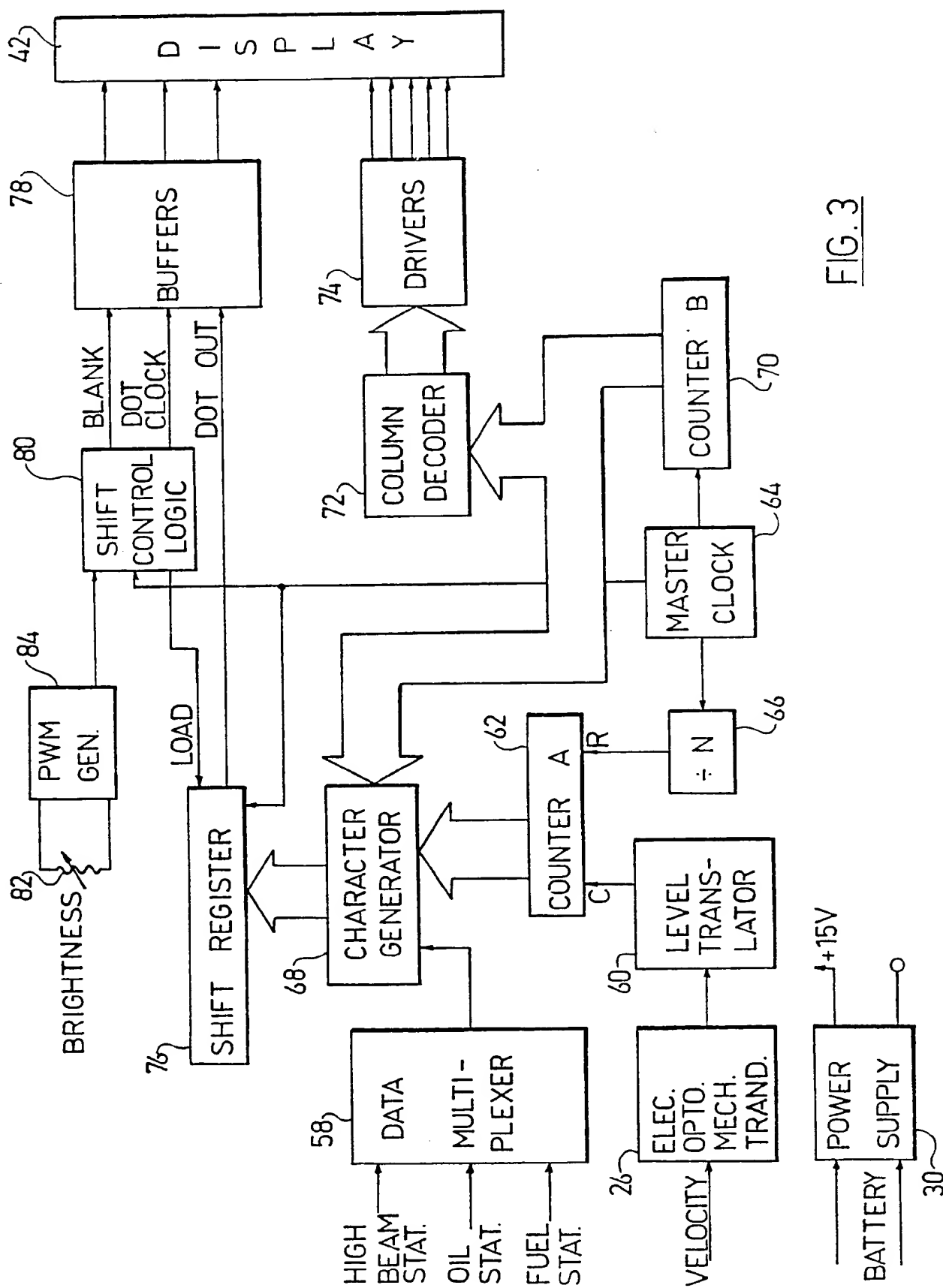


FIG. 3

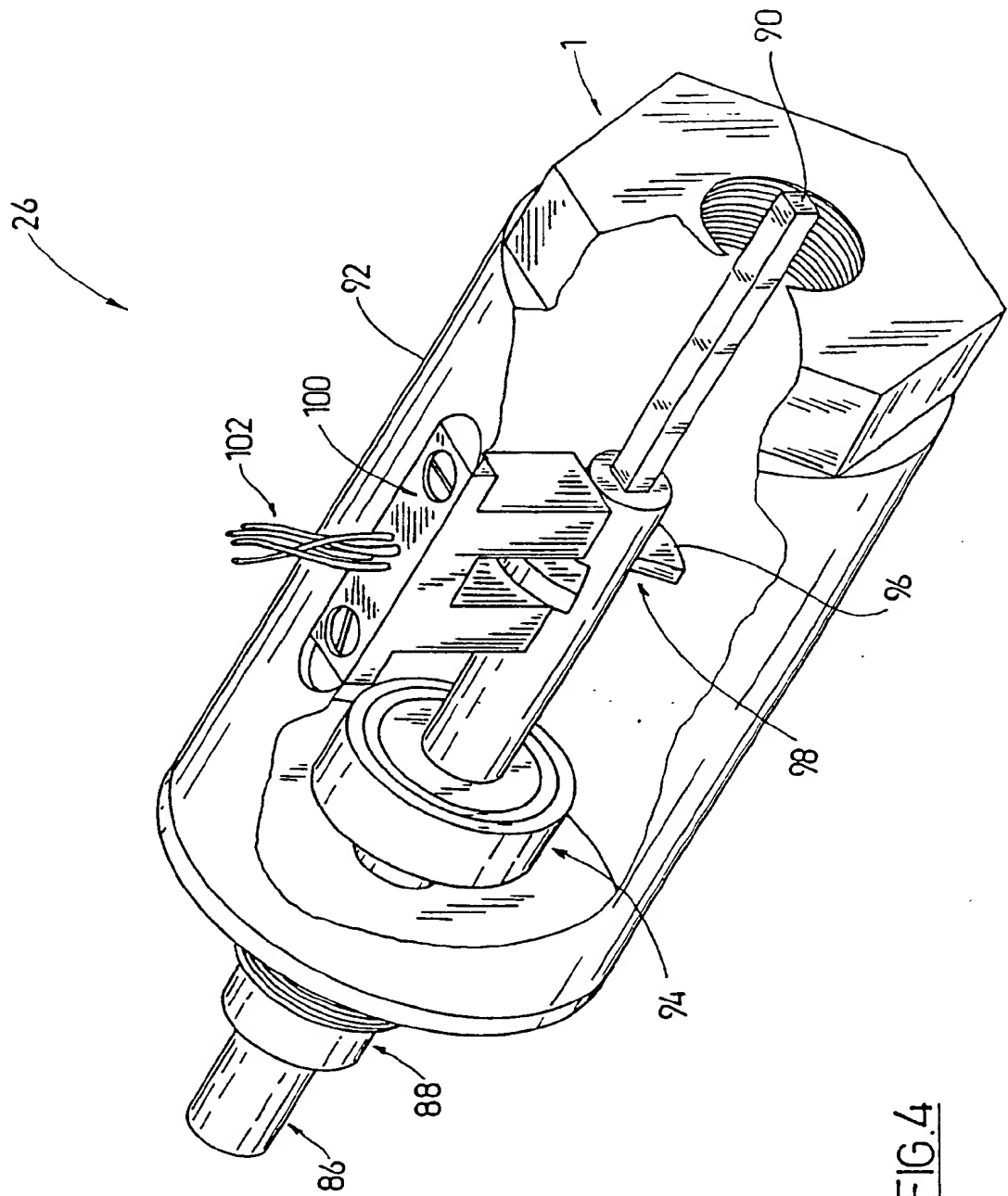


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

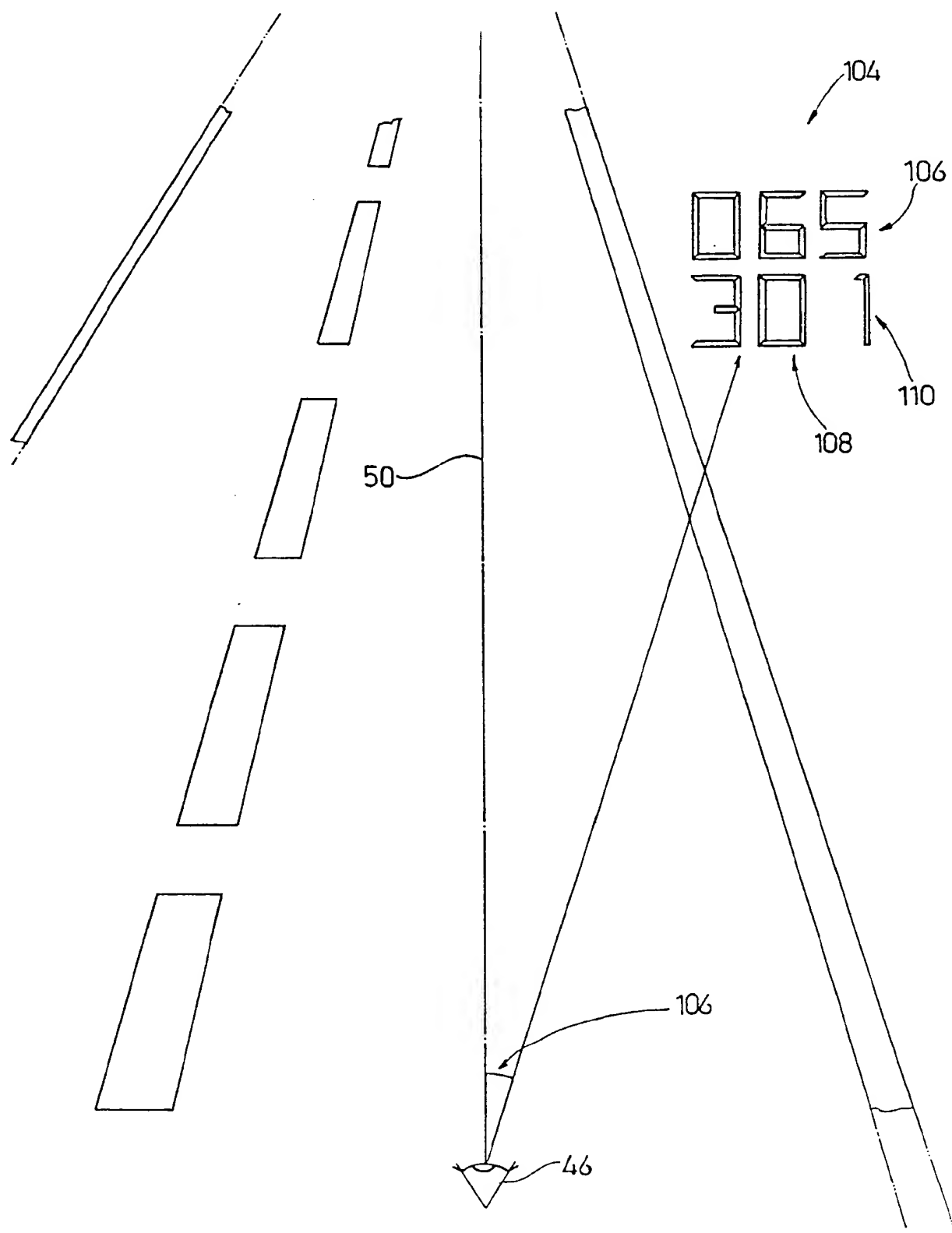
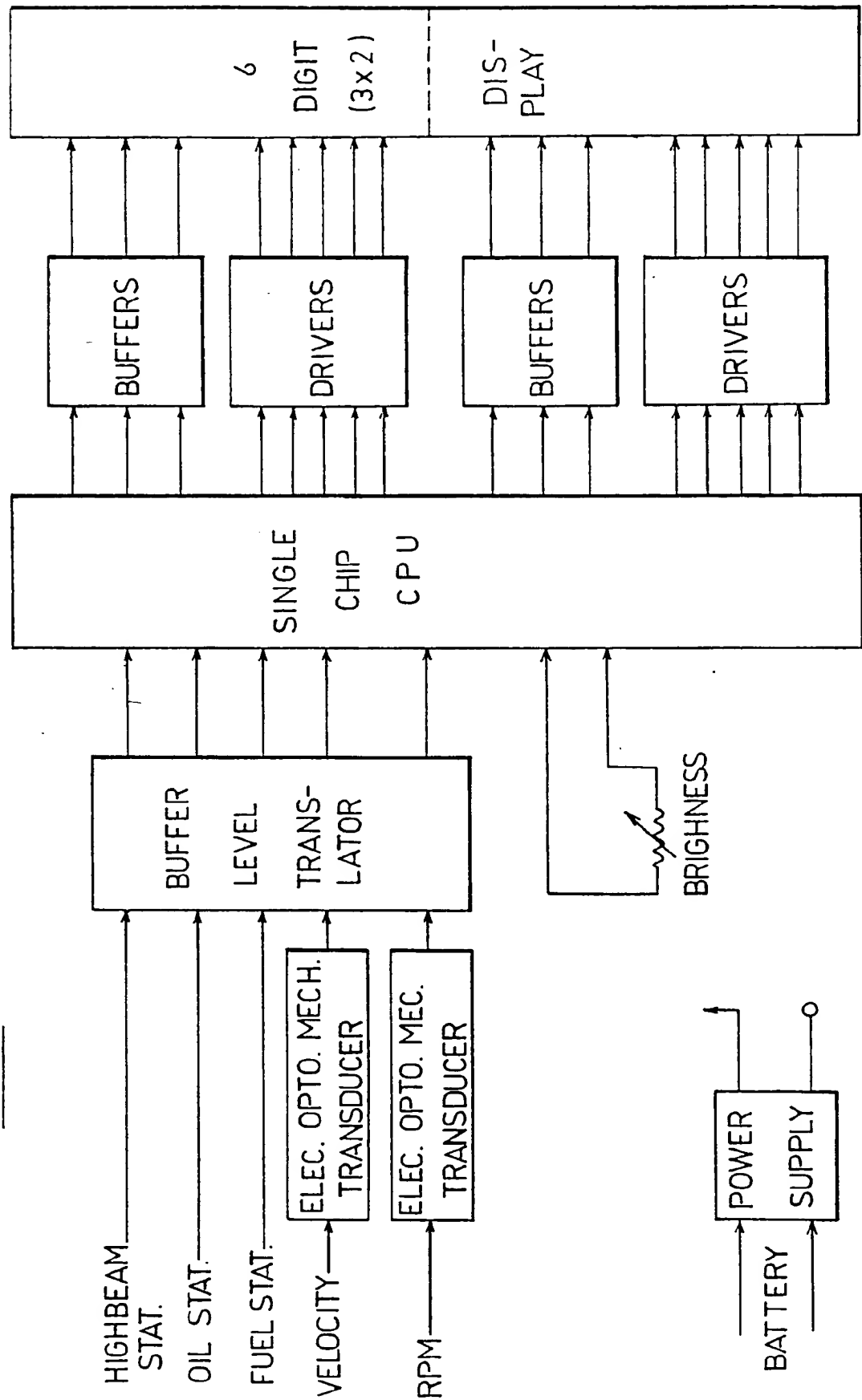


FIG. 6



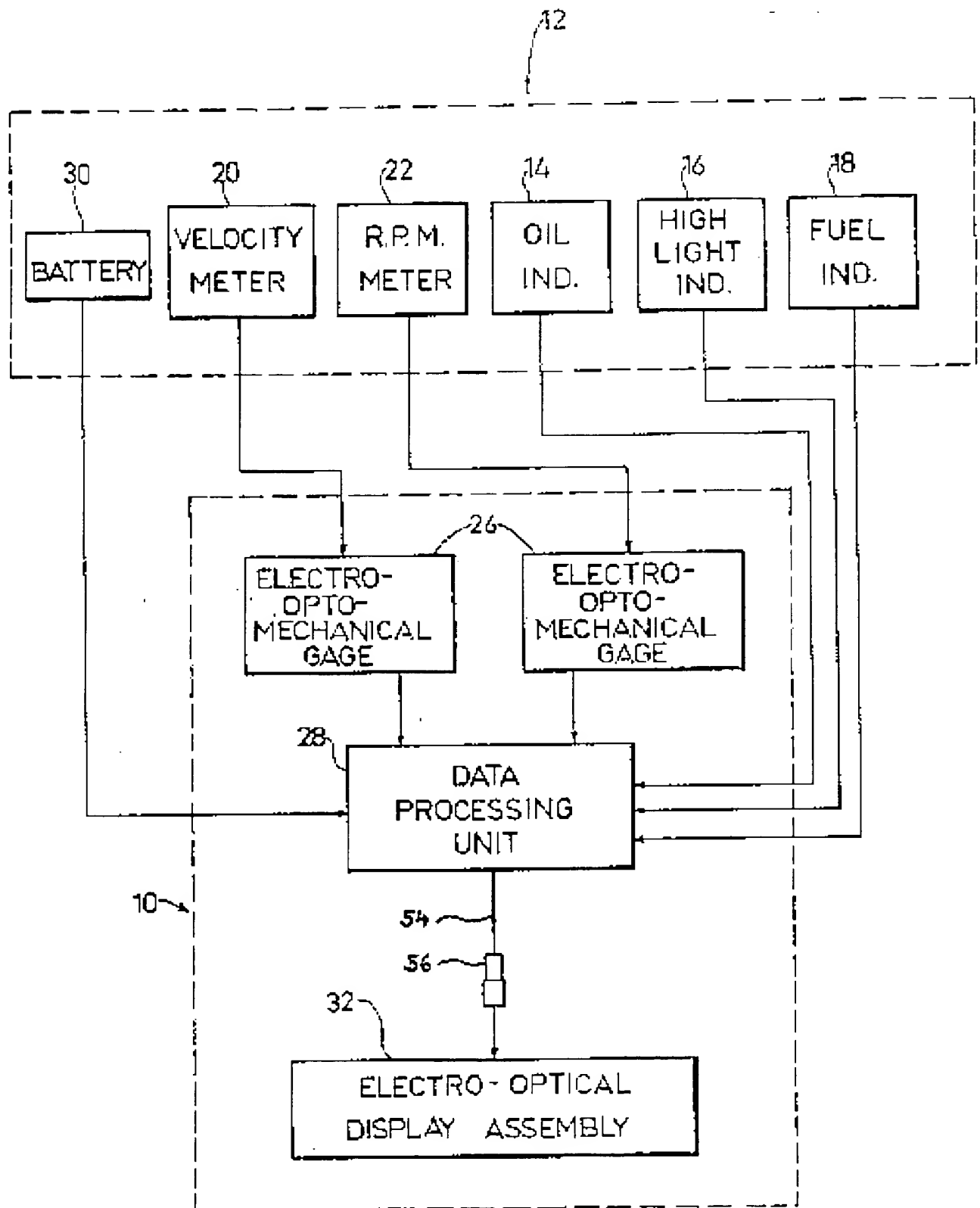


DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 10, no. 159 (M-486)[2215], 7th June 1986; & JP-A-61 12 450 (YAMAHA HATSUDOKI K.K.) 20-01-1986 * Abstract *	1-6	G 02 B 27/00 B 60 K 37/00
Y	EP-A-0 216 692 (SAINT-GOBAIN VITRAGE) * Figure 1; abstract *	1-4,6	
Y	US-A-3 833 300 (RYMES) * Figure 1; claims *	1,5	
A,P	EP-A-0 288 365 (THOMSON-CSF) * Claims; figures 3,4 *	1,5	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 9, no. 236 (P-390)[1959], 21st September 1985; & JP-A-60 88 925 (TOYOTA JIDOSHA K.K.) 18-05-1985 * Abstract *	1,6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			G 02 B 27/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 28-07-1989	Examiner WESBY P.B.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		I : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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FIG. 1



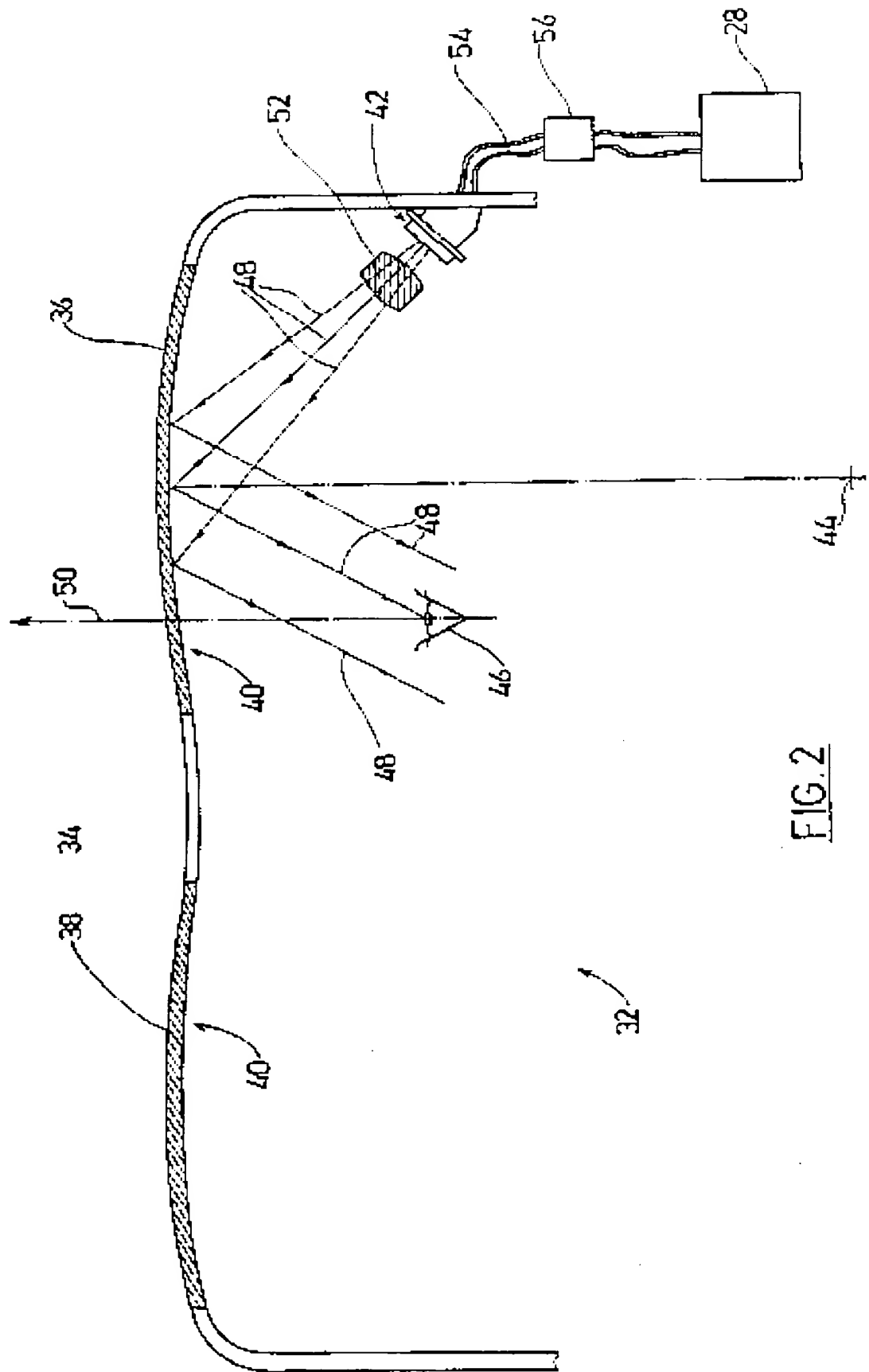


FIG. 2

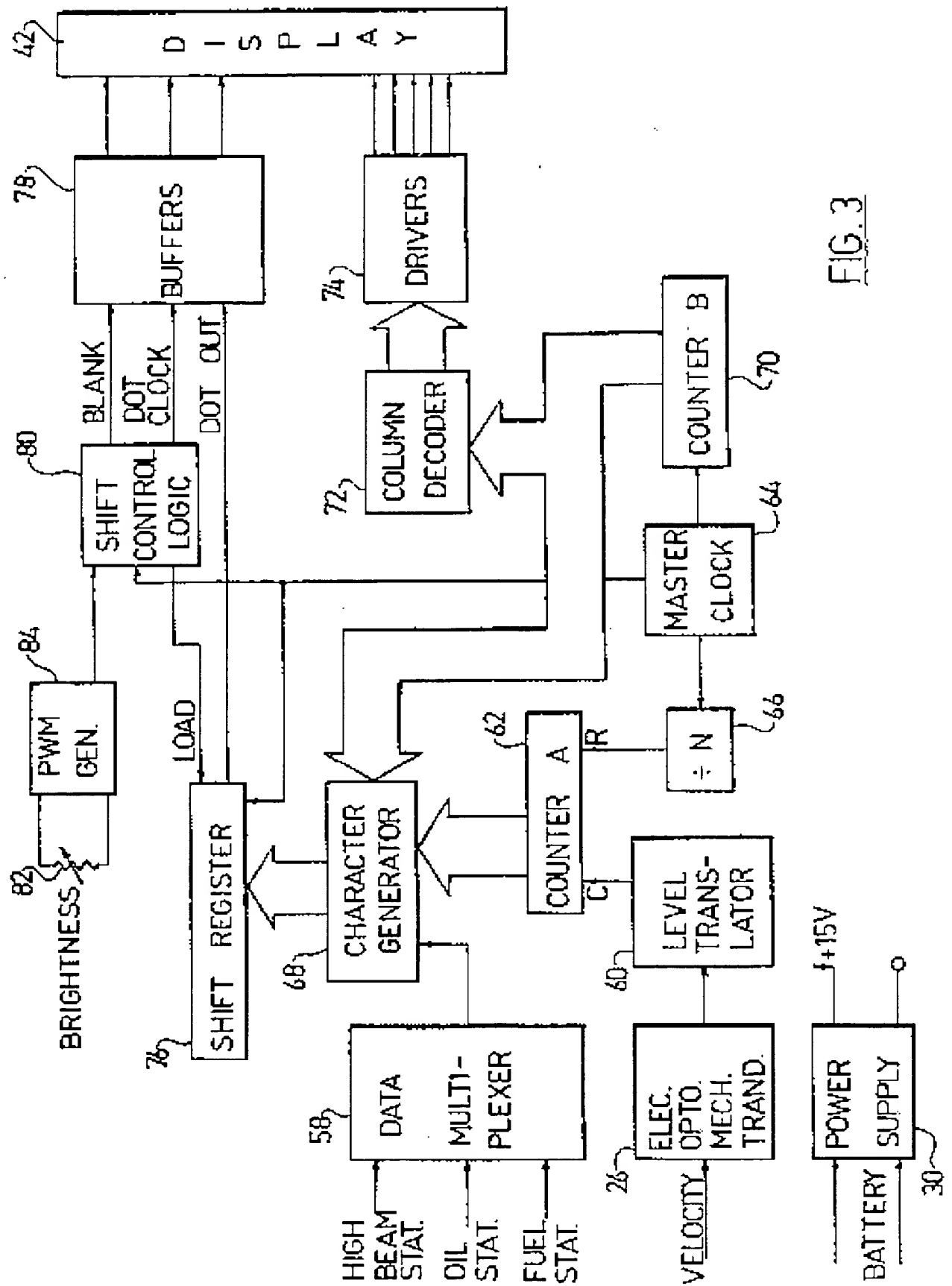


FIG. 3

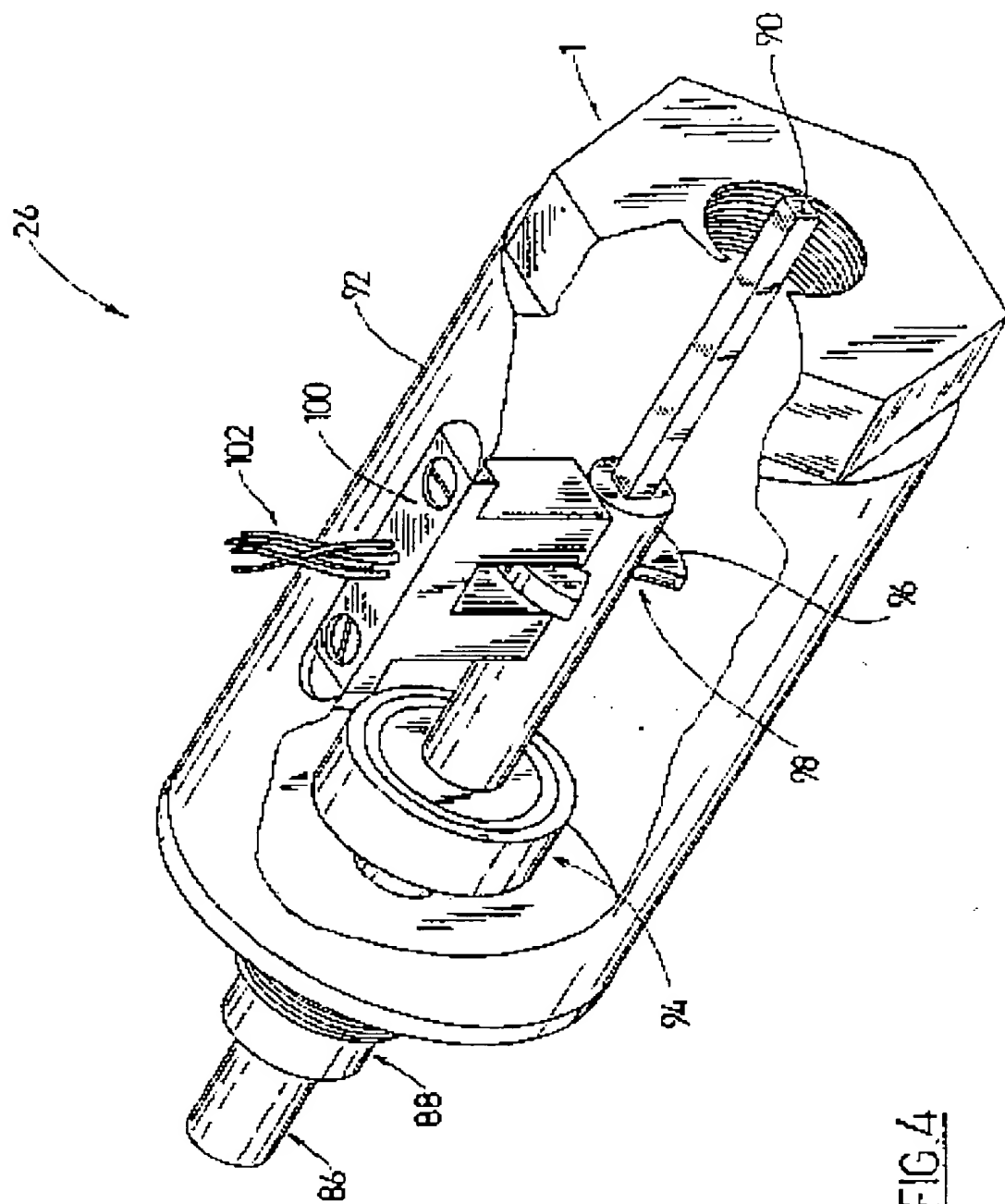


FIG 4

FIG. 5

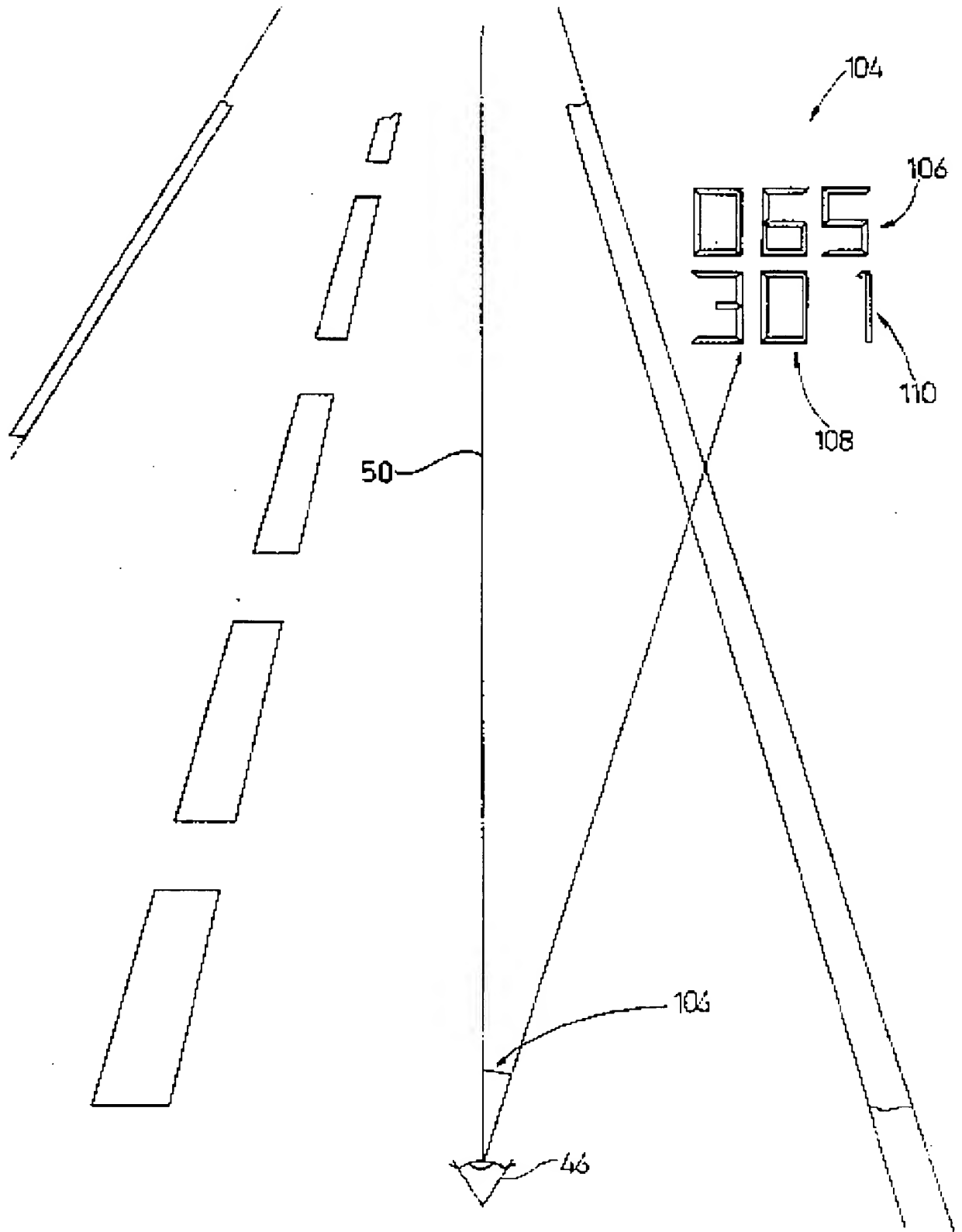


FIG. 6

